

PEOPLE'S VOICE.

LYMAN NAUGLE, Editor.

WELLINGTON, KANSAS.

FALL OF CARACAS.

Particulars of the Triumph of the Revolution in Venezuela—Cowardly Lotters at Work.

NEW YORK, Oct. 10.—Caracas has fallen. The triumph of Gen. Crespo over the government forces is complete. The revolution is victorious, says a special dispatch dated October 8.

After defeating the army of the government at San Pedro, Gen. Crespo began his march upon the capital.

Three thousand of his troops, commanded by Gens. Guerrero, Rodriguez and Fernandez, entered the city of Caracas Saturday night. Gen. Crespo, with the balance of his army, is at Caliva, a short distance from the city. He will enter the capital to-day.

Had the advance troops of Gen. Crespo's army been angels of peace instead of messengers of war, their advent would not have been more welcome to the people of Caracas. After the crushing defeat at San Pedro, the government discovered that it had played its last card, and Acting President Pulido and his cabinet fled before the advancing hosts. The news caused an instantaneous panic throughout the city. It grew in intensity as stragglers and refugees from the defeated army came pouring into the city, telling the terrified inhabitants that Gen. Crespo and his army were close at their heels.

Confusion and disorder reigned. Hundreds of persons joined the army of fugitives which had started from La Guayra when the first news of the disaster to the government was received. Then all semblance of order was at an end. People who had been too cowardly to fight either for or against the government and many of Pulido's soldiers took advantage of the situation to begin rioting and pillaging. Scores of houses were sacked. Those who had the manhood to protest against such outrages were menaced with death. Many were cruelly clubbed and beaten for daring to protect their property.

The rioters were no respecters of persons. When the Spanish minister ventured to remonstrate with a gang of plunderers he was grossly insulted.

During the hours that elapsed between the ignominious flight of the cabinet and the advent of Gen. Crespo's advance guard, the looters simply held possession of the town. There was nothing to stay them and they plundered right and left, seizing whatever portable property they could lay hands on. The inhabitants who had at first dreaded the advent of Gen. Crespo's soldiers, began to hope and pray for their speedy arrival as the only possible means of obtaining protection for themselves and property against the brutal violence and greed of the mob.

Their expectations were not misplaced. The followers of Crespo, as soon as they reached the city, at once devoted their attention to restoring order, and soon succeeded in repressing all open demonstrations of violence.

BAD WRECK.

Senator Peffer's Son Killed in a Wreck on the Missouri Pacific Road.

COUNCIL GROVE, Kan., Oct. 7.—A through freight on the Missouri Pacific went through a burning bridge about sixty miles west of this place early this morning and the engineer, C. T. Peffer, a son of United States Senator Peffer, and the fireman, Clint Howard, were both instantly killed. Charlie Hart, another fireman, was badly burned and a brakeman named Griffin severely hurt.

After the accident occurred the wreck took fire and thirteen cars of grain were burned.

The dead engineer and fireman both have families living here.

The Florida Election.

JACKSONVILLE, Fla., Oct. 6.—The vote of the state is hardly as heavy as was expected. This is accounted for by the fact that the poll tax requirements kept down the aggregate of qualifications in all parties. Up to 11 o'clock full returns had not been received from any one of the forty-five counties, but precinct votes furnished a good basis for calculations. Mitchell, democrat, has carried the state by at least 35,000 majority, though his vote will hardly reach 30,000, which is 10,000 less than the vote polled for Fleming, democrat, in 1888. Raskin, people's party, cannot by any possibility, show up with more than 8,000, which is 18,000 less than the republican vote four years ago.

Delamater Found Guilty.

MEADVILLE, Pa., Oct. 7.—The jury in the embezzlement cases against the Delamaters returned a verdict of guilty as to John W. Delameter and not guilty as to the other defendants. The jury stood ten for conviction and two for acquittal upon the first ballot. The defendant was a state senator for many years and the republican candidate for governor in 1890, when he was defeated by Robert E. Pattison, the present incumbent. The embezzlement charges were the outgrowth of the failure of the Delameter Banking Co. in December 1890.

The Election in Georgia.

ATLANTA, Ga., Oct. 7.—The democrats made a clean sweep in the state election yesterday, snowing under the combined people's and republican parties with almost the old time majority. The first returns indicated a clear majority of about 30,000, but as the reports continued to come this was slowly but surely increased until at noon to-day the leaders of the democracy claimed the re-election of Gov. Northen by 70,553.

Tennyson Dead.

LONDON, Oct. 7.—Lord Alfred Tennyson, poet laureate of England and the greatest of the living metrical writers, passed peacefully to his rest at 1:35 o'clock yesterday morning, aged 83 years. So gentle and painless was the passing away that the family did not know he had gone until Dr. Clark broke the news to Lady Tennyson, who bore the closing scenes of her great trial well in spite of her extremely delicate health.

SENATOR INGALLS.

He Opens the Campaign at Topeka.

Thousands Greet the Ex-Senator at the State Capital—His Views of the People's Party, the Tariff and Other Questions.

Ingalls at Topeka.

TOPEKA, Kan., Oct. 10.—An hour and a half before the time set for the appearance of Hon. John J. Ingalls at the Grand opera house Saturday night 4,000 persons occupied the seats and the aisles, and fully as many more crowded outside around the house.

Being introduced, Mr. Ingalls stepped forward and delivered an address which has been more anxiously looked for than any other utterances ever pronounced in Kansas.

After some personal explanations, Mr. Ingalls said:

I have during the past three months talked with scores, yes, with hundreds of business men in New York, Philadelphia, Boston, Baltimore and the other great commercial cities along the Atlantic seaboard. I have talked with them upon the sea. I talked with them as I met them in Europe; men who had heretofore acted with the democratic party, they said to me that while the republican policy of protection was not all that they desired; while there were features of the McKinley bill that they did not like, that they had adjusted their business to it, and that they had discovered that the results were not what they had been predicted.

They found that wages had risen; they found that the prices of the necessities of life had diminished; they found that the importation of non-durable goods had decreased; they said that this country needed in its business energies and resources is permanent, and ability, and reason. We know that if President Harrison is chosen for another four years, we shall have permanence and tranquility and repose; but if Grover Cleveland is elected we know we shall have four years of agitation, of turmoil, of disturbance and uncertainty, and we are going to vote for Benjamin Harrison [Applause]. Therefore, I say to you citizens that this campaign has been transferred from the east to the west. This is the battleground of the remaining portion of this campaign and unless the democratic party can secure recruits in the great agricultural states of the west and the northwest, unless they can make some inroad into the republican column, unless they can secure enough republicans upon one pretext or another, through the people's party, to vote for James B. Weaver, and the doom of Grover Cleveland and the democratic party is sealed. [Great applause.]

So I say, fellow citizens, we have been accustomed always at the outset of every campaign, to speak of it as being one of great gravity, of extreme seriousness as involving momentous issues that might result in a catastrophe. I say to you that it is not the language of exaggeration, it is not the language of passion, it is not the language of prejudice, when I say to you that here in the great agricultural states of the west and the northwest the battle of this campaign is to be waged, and unless the democratic party can capture, unless they can in some way or other break the directness and vigor and energy of the republican column here, then the election of Mr. Harrison is as assured as the rising of the sun on the 8th of November. [Great cheering.]

But I hope I shall not in any way whatever interfere with any plan of campaign by addressing a democratic vote. If there is in this vast assembly, if there be anywhere within the reach of the domain which these newspapers are to reach to-morrow, any man who believes that it is not a matter of national importance and calamity that the whole policy of this government should be reversed, that the tide of all civilization should be rolled backward, then I ask him to reflect before yielding to any seduction whatever, before yielding to any menace whatever, and upon any pretext casting his vote for James B. Weaver and the election upon that ticket. The democrats are engaged in a very peculiar campaign. In the north, in other states than this, I am told they are going for Gen. Weaver. They seem to be going for him in the south also. [Tumultuous laughter.]

I have no desire to dig up the ensanguined undergarment. I have no purpose to revive the passions of the war. I have heard a great deal about magnanimity and I believe the platform of our distinguished friend, the people's party, declares that the war is over and that the union cannot be pinned by bayonets. I beg leave to add that it cannot be cemented by eggs. I am willing as any man to forgive and forget, but there ought to be reciprocity.

I believe my democratic friends say that there is a force bill issue in this campaign. I don't think there is; but I think there ought to be. I have no authority to speak for the republican organization, but I affirm that this election will never be properly restored. I affirm that there never will be absolute restoration between the two sections until it is just exactly as safe for James B. Weaver or any other northern man, whatever may be his politics, to talk in Georgia, whatever he pleases, as it will be to talk in Kansas, and I affirm beyond all that, that the mission of republicanism as such will never be accomplished until it is just exactly as safe for a black republican to vote in Mississippi as it is for a white democrat to vote here in Shawnee county.

For more than twenty-five years; yes, for more than thirty years, the republican party has practically had charge and controlled the national government, for under the Cleveland blunder, I speak advisedly, for he never was elected, the senate was republican. In this internal the republican party has established the supremacy of the constitution. It has created a sovereign nation; it has made freedom the state indestructible, and the nation indivisible. It has also enfranchised free men and abolished slavery. It has invented national banks and a firm currency, and maintained an official system of unprecedented strength and flexibility. It made paper money legal tender, and it resumed specie payment. It suppressed polygamy and organized the empire of the west by the land laws which have given homes to millions of the public domain.

President Harrison is the only man who has sat in the presidential chair for the last half century that could conduct every department of the government himself and run it without a break. He was a gallant and heroic soldier. He was an eminent lawyer. He was an efficient and trained legislator. He is a courageous man. He is not afraid to do right. He is a patriotic man, he believes in the American people and spells the word "Nation" with the biggest letter "N" in the alphabet. His letter in reply to the objections of Lord Salisbury to continue the modus vivendi of the sealing trouble with Great Britain is in my judgment, one of the most one of the ablest, one of the strongest state papers of this country. He wrote it himself. He had no secretary of state, and he is just exactly as competent to conduct the negotiations with any foreign power of Europe as he is competent and willing to look over the private papers in the case of a pensioner applying for a pension.

The tariff we hear so much about. I believe, and I understand that the party believes that everything we can't manufacture or raise should be admitted free. That is the reason we admit products of the soil or manufacture, with the exception of articles of luxury like champagne, silk and diamonds, which are chiefly used by the rich. But upon everything that we can raise, that we can produce or that we can manufacture, the republican party believes that a duty should be imposed sufficiently large to prevent the manufacturers and producers of other countries from landing their wares and merchandise down in our market at a less price than we can produce or raise them at our rate of wages and our interest upon invested capital. That is simple and plain enough. That, I understand, is the republican theory of protection and that

is the theory involved in the McKinley bill, which is the most logical and effective machine for protection that has ever been introduced into American politics. [Applause.] I want to say to you that William McKinley is not popular in Europe. [Laughter and cheering.] If William McKinley were running for office he would not obtain a vote in Germany, or France, or Italy, or England. He is regarded as the arch enemy of the industries of those countries, with hoof and horn and a forked tail. As I said, I do not know what the purpose of the democratic party is in case they are successful upon the question of the tariff, but there is not a tyrant or despot, there is not a pampered aristocrat, there is not a manufacturer who has grown rich upon the American market who does not pray to-day for the election of Grover Cleveland and the success of the democratic ticket. Not one. Whatever we may understand about this question, whatever the democratic party may pretend will be or will not be the policy on this question, the manufacturers and the merchants and the governing classes of all the other civilized countries believe that democratic success means destruction of taxation and therefore they are in favor of the election of Grover Cleveland and defeat of Benjamin Harrison. It is not always safe to do as your enemies want you to do.

I know something of the condition of European labor and the manner of living in those countries where free trade prevails. I know the hopelessness of the pauper and the poverty with which they are afflicted. I have seen women and children working like field hands at the agriculture of Germany. I have seen them in the fields and digging and plowing. I seen them with long-handled rakes leveling the road bed and a great granite roll that was crushing stone. I have seen women at work upon railroad dumps. I have seen women harnessed with dogs drawing garbage in the south of Europe. If there be any American citizen who believes there is anything to be gained by an exchange of American condition for the condition of labor in free trade countries, I wish he could have the opportunity of an object lesson.

STRAIGHT OUT DEMOCRATS.

Conference of Stalwart Democrats at Topeka—Resolutions Adopted.

TOPEKA, Kan., Oct. 8.—The conference of stalwart democrats called to meet in this city assembled yesterday, but was not called to order until nearly noon.

W. M. Mitchell called the meeting to order and introduced A. A. Harris, of Fort Scott, as chairman. His speech outlined the policy which the convention was expected to pursue.

Resolutions drawn up to be presented by J. B. Crouch and adopted by the convention were as follows:

The stalwart democrats of Kansas in convention assembled at Topeka, on this the 7th day of October 1890, do hereby resolve as follows: 1. We most heartily approve of the emancipation of democratic faith and doctrine by the national democratic convention at Chicago in June last. 2. Grover Cleveland and Adlai E. Stevenson, as statesmen and patriots, are eminently worthy the highest offices in the gift of the American people, and we solemnly promise to do all in our power, consistent with honor, to secure their election. 3. The action of the state convention of July 6, in attempting to bind democrats to the support of the so-called people's party ticket, was a crime without a parallel in the political history of our country. It does violence to every conception of honorable principles, is contrary to democratic precept and practice, is not binding upon democrats, nor will we be bound thereby. It is the duty of every democrat in Kansas to exercise his individual judgment in voting for state officers.

4. We were democrats before that convention, we are democrats now, faithful and true, but we are freemen and refuse to yield our judgments and consciences to despotic dictation. A. It is the duty of all Kansas in the crisis now pending in our state, to cast their ballots as best to promote the honor and glory of the state, and the prosperity and happiness of our people.

6. In the First, Second, Fifth and Sixth districts there are regularly nominated democratic candidates for congress. We urge upon our friends in these districts to give them an active and cordial support. We also urge the support of all regular democratic nominees for the different offices throughout the state, who are not members of the so-called people's party, or who are not in sympathy with its principles.

7. It is not true that the people of this great republic are on the verge of either moral, political or national ruin.

8. The people of Kansas are abundantly able to pay their debts and have no intention of attempting to repudiate their just obligations.

9. We are opposed to the enactment by the legislature of this state of any law tending to impair the obligation of contracts, or which will in any wise injuriously affect the credit of our people.

10. We are opposed to legislation which will unnecessarily disturb the harmonious relations now existing between employer and employee, or which will deprive faithful and honest labor of the just reward of his toil.

11. We are in favor of a convention to revise our state constitution, and request our friends to vote therefor.

12. We are opposed to the sub-treasury and land loan schemes, and to the governmental ownership of railroads with the consequent disfranchisement of more than one million of our citizens, as demanded by the Omaha platform of the so-called people's party.

13. We are opposed to all summary legislation, to state socialism and communism in all their various forms, and declare to the language of our illustrious leader that "paternalism has no place in the creed of democracy."

14. Conscious of the reticence of our intentions, we confidently submit our action and this declaration of our principles to the scrutiny of an intelligent and fair-minded people.

In the afternoon the resolutions were adopted and an address issued to the democracy of Kansas.

Died of Hydrophobia.

WICHITA, Kan., Oct. 8.—S. H. Shively died here last evening from hydrophobia. The agony of his last hours was terrible.

The deceased was a prominent farmer of this county and republican candidate for the state legislature.

About a month ago a number of his horses, cows and hogs were bitten by his own dog, and while attempting to kill the brute, Shively himself was bitten in the side. He applied a madstone, which clung to the wound for eighteen hours, and supposed he was all right until two days ago, when hydrophobia symptoms developed.

Marriage Reform for India.

LONDON, Oct. 7.—A special to the Times from Calcutta says: "The dewar made an address to-day to the assembly of Mysore, in the course of which he stated that the maharajah's government was ready to alter the law so as to make marriages of girls below 10 years of age and of men above 50 to girls under 16 criminal offenses. This statement was greeted with loud cheers."

Three Revenue Officers Shot Down.

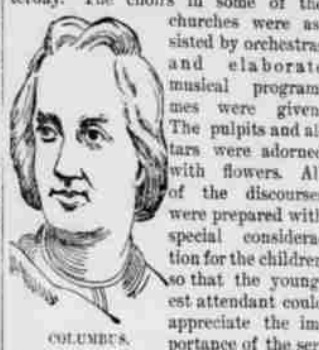
NASHVILLE, Tenn., Oct. 8.—In a desperate fight with moonshiners in Lincoln county this morning S. D. Mather, deputy internal revenue collector, was shot and instantly killed and Joe Spurrier, special deputy collector, and C. S. Carwell, general deputy collector, were mortally wounded.

Germanis, the leading paper of the German Lutherans, has come out for the Wisconsin republican ticket.

COLUMBUS WEEK.

Commencement of the Celebration in New York—The City in Holiday Attire.

NEW YORK, Oct. 10.—Special services were held in most of the churches yesterday. The choirs in some of the churches were assisted by orchestras and elaborate musical programmes were given.



The pulpits and altars were adorned with flowers. All of the discourses were prepared with special consideration for the children so that the youngest attendant could appreciate the importance of the services.

Last evening the Italian colony, under the auspices of the minister, Baron Fava, began its Columbian celebration at the Lenox lyceum with a concert and a discourse by Dr. Luigi Kevers on Columbus.

In the afternoon many people visited the Italian transport, Garigliano, which brought over the Columbus monument. All day long there was a dense crowd on Fifth avenue, Broadway and other important streets, viewing the decorations.

For the first time in some weeks the sounds of the hammer and saw were not heard. The decorations of the public and private buildings are all completed. Flags and banners are streaming from every pole along the line of march of the four big processions. A very popular feature of the celebration is to go to the top of some high building and enjoy a bird's eye view, which shows a long line of colors stretching from the Battery to Central Park, and from river to river, with flags waving from the house-tops on all sides. The trellis arched at Twenty-second street, the Manhattan Club building and the residence of ex-Secretary Whitney were visited by thousands.

Along Fifth avenue from Madison square to Thirty-fourth street there are a series of standards, 100 in number, from which depend pointed gaulons and flags bearing the arms of Ferdinand, Isabella, Columbus and others. The standards are surmounted by gilt eagles and decorated at their bases with elvish shields. Broadway is now a kaleidoscope of changing colors. All the large wholesale houses in the dry goods district are artistically draped with gay hunting. The center piece in most cases is a painting of Columbus on one side and of Washington on the other. The draping on most of the hotels is now completed. From the Morton house to the Plaza decoration is general. The city hall is probably the most profusely and artistically draped edifice in the city.

JONES SUCCESSFUL.

Peaceful Ending of the Choctaw Troubles—Gov. Jones Declared Re-Elected.

TUSKAHOMA, I. T., Oct. 8.—The suspense that has prevailed here during the present week in regard to the gubernatorial contest is at an end.

At 9:30 the two houses of the Choctaw council met in joint session and proceeded to canvass the returns. A detachment of soldiers was placed on the capital grounds to prevent the possibility of trouble. Agent Bennett and Capt. Hayes and Lieut. Jones, of the Fifth United States cavalry, were permitted to be present and witness the count. At 1:30 the sergeant-at-arms was sent out to notify Gov. Jones that he had been declared elected.

He at once proceeded to the hall of representatives and in the presence of the two houses and a few outsiders was sworn in by Chief Justice Garland. The canvass gave Gov. Jones 1,794 and Jackson 1,629. As returned Jones had 1,705 and Jackson 1,697. There were sixty-eight Jackson votes thrown out and one Jones vote. Savannah precinct, in Buxy county, one of the strongest national precincts in the nation, had no returns for governor. How this happened nobody seems to know, but there was no evidence that any election had been held there.

Bad Accident in West Virginia.

BALTIMORE, Md., Oct. 10.—A special to the American from Weston, W. Va., says that four men were killed in an accident near Piekens, W. Va. A carload of lumber broke away from the train hands at Piekens, on the line of West Virginia & Pittsburgh railroad, and in its course down a steep grade encountered a hand car containing T. E. Curran, of Baltimore, who was superintending the building of a bridge, and three other men, who were going to work. Three of the men, including Mr. Curran, were killed instantly, and the fourth lived until evening.

Emmet Dalton Better—Subscriptions.

COFFEYVILLE, Kan., Oct. 10.—Emmet Dalton is better. All the movements of the sheriff are closely watched and there is sure to be trouble if he attempts to take Emmet away. A Wells-Fargo express office is here from the Pacific coast. Circulars appealing for aid for the bereaved families are being mailed to all banks.

Ravages of Cholera.

ODESSA, Oct. 10.—The number of cholera cases in the Caucasus during August and September was 137,373; the number of deaths 64,767. The mortality in Baku was 70 per cent. of those attacked by the disease. At present the cholera is at its worst in Erivan.

Clothing Makers Locked Out.

BOSTON, Oct. 10.—In accordance with a vote taken at the last meeting of the Clothing Contractors' association nearly every member of the body declared a lockout against their employees.

The contract for the new revenue cutter, William Windom, has been awarded by Secretary Foster to the Iowa works of Dubuque, Ia., at their bid of \$60,500. The new cutter will be of 400 tons displacement and 170 feet long.

Fifty negroes, old and young, have arrived at Metropolis, Ill. They claim to have been driven out of Humphreys county, Tenn., by whitecaps.

ANNIHILATED.

The Dalton Gang Completely Wiped Out.

They Raid the Banks at Coffeyville, Kan., and Five are Shot—Four Citizens Killed in the Fight With the Desperadoes.

Fattle With the Daltons.

COFFEYVILLE, Kan., Oct. 6.—The Daltons, only rivals of the James and Younger brothers, and cousins of those daring men last named notorious as train robbers and murderers—reckless, cruel, ubiquitous—the terrors of the Indian territory, Oklahoma and western Kansas—are no more. They and their immediate followers have been wiped out of existence as completely as though swallowed by an earthquake.

Yesterday morning six members of the Dalton gang, divided into two squads, made simultaneous attacks upon the Condon and the First National banks of this city. One of the most desperate battles on record ensued.

Bob and Gratton Dalton, Tom Evans and "Texas Jack" Moore, desperadoes, were killed outright. So was C. T. Connelly, marshal of Coffeyville; George Cubine, boot and shoe dealer; Lucius Baldwin, clerk, and Charles Brown, a shoemaker. Thomas G. Ayres, cashier of the First National bank, and Emmet Dalton are probably mortally wounded, and others are slightly wounded.

The most remarkable incident of all this bloody battle was the work of Jim Spears, a lively stable keeper. At the sound of the first firing he grabbed his Winchester and with steady nerve and deadly aim he worked it. He killed three of the desperadoes in rapid succession, shooting as an expert marksman would at inanimate targets.

It was 9:45 o'clock when the town was startled by the appearance on the streets of six men, heavily armed with Winchesters and Colt's revolvers. They were Bob, Grat and Emmet Dalton, Tom Evans, "Texas Jack" Moore and Allie Ogee. They had tied their horses in an alley and coming rapidly out upon the street, Grat Dalton, Evans, Moore and Ogee entered the bank of C. M. Condon & Co. Bob and Emmet Dalton passed across the street to the First National bank.

Charles Smith, a barber, recognized them and waved his hand to them. They responded to the salutation. The four who entered the Condon bank ordered Cashier Ball and Teller Carpenter to throw up their hands and give over the money. Ball replied that he could not, as the time lock was on. They asked him when it would be open, and accepted his statement of 9:30 o'clock, although it was nearly 10 o'clock then. Ball was ordered to hand over the money on the counter, amounting to some \$2,000, which he did.

Bob and Emmet Dalton found in the First National bank Cashier Ayres, his son Bert, and Teller W. H. Shepherd. These men were ordered to throw up their hands and Bert Ayres was instructed to put the money in a bag which the robbers had provided.

Young Ayres complied but told the Daltons that he did not know the combination to the safe. Turning to the elder Ayers Bob Dalton called him by name and, with an oath, commanded him to open the safe. The latter followed instructions and himself put the money in the bag, purposely overlooking two bundles of \$5,000 each, but Bob to make things certain went into the safe himself.

After securing from the vault some \$20,000 the brothers got the bankers in front of them and marched them out of the front door. Barber Smith had in the meanwhile given the alarm and men had hastily secured weapons and were rushing to the scene. As Bob and Emmet Dalton emerged from the bank Pacific Express Agent C. S. Cox and George Cubine opened fire upon them wounding Emmet. The brothers turned back, and running into the bank, emerged from a side door. There Lucius Baldwin met them, and there, too, he met his death. One of the brothers brought his heavy six shooter into play and Baldwin fell to the sidewalk mortally wounded. He died at 2 o'clock in the afternoon.

Bob and Emmet Dalton did not stop to note the effect of the shot. They ran around the corner of the building and returned the fire of Cox and Cubine.

The latter fell dead in his tracks. Charles Brown was in range of a shot, too, and he fell, to die three hours later.

Thomas Ayers had seen all this in the moment he stood irresolutely in front of his bank. Then he gathered his scattered thoughts and started to run.

But the bandits who were robbing the First National bank, had heard the firing, and they turned and opened up on the fleeing man, shooting through windows. The shots came as a volley and Ayers fell seriously if not fatally wounded. Bob and Emmet quickly joined the rest of their band and started for their horses, but they were the targets for a perfect fusillade and Jim Spears was working his Winchester with clock-like regularity. Bob and Grat Dalton and "Texas Jack" were killed at the mouth of the alley, not, however, before Bob had killed City Marshal Connelly.

Tom Evans and Ogee mounted their horses and dashed out of town, but Evans was hit hard and fell dead from his horse half a mile away.

Cashier Ayres is very low, but has a chance to recover.

Three Killed on the Santa Fe.

PUEBLO, Col., Oct. 10.—At a late hour last night, six miles north of Pueblo, on the branch of the Atchison, Topeka & Santa Fe railroad, a freight train was wrecked by striking a cow on a small bridge. The engine was thrown from the track and buried under half a dozen cars. Three men were crushed beneath the engine. They were Engineer Joseph Miller, aged 40, whose parents live at Elgin, Ill.; C. C. McCune, head brakeman, and Archie Buchanan, the fireman.

Denver capitalists will build a hotel and sanitarium at Phoenix, Ariz.

HAY FEVER.

Interesting Notes in Reference to This Periodical Visitor.

A disease that is known to attack, in its yearly cycle, as many as a quarter million citizens of this country, and showing a decided tendency at least to keep pace with the increase of population, is certainly possessed of sufficient importance to interest the general reader. Hay fever, the name by which this singular malady is generally known in the United States, although looked upon as a new disease and but recently even admitted to a place in the text-books on general medical practice, is possessed of more titles than many of its predecessors that have been known for hundreds of years. The basis of nomenclature is quite varied, being dependent upon the time of the year, the prominent symptoms, the pathology and the supposed cause, relating to the ailment. It is necessary only to mention that hay fever, hay asthma, rose cold, pollen catarrh, peach cold and summer catarrh, a few of the names by which this disease is recognized, are synonymous terms, without allusion to as many more, of a technical character, which the specialists seem in duty bound to add when writing upon this subject.

This disease is really not as recent an intruder upon the peace of mankind as is generally supposed. As early as 1819, Bostock, a London physician, himself a sufferer from a "periodical affection of the eyes and chest," gave the first detailed account of hay fever. Since his time numerous writers, as Gordon in 1829, Elliotson in 1831, Cazenave in 1837, Swell in 1832, Drake in 1834, Laforgue in 1839, Phubus in 1862 and Hemboltz in 1869, mostly European observers, have given accounts of well-marked, but usually single cases, occurring in each individual practice. In 1892, however, the first work of any extent on the subject was published by an American physician, Dr. Wyman, a lecturer at Harvard. He clearly defines the two (summer and autumn) forms of hay fever, the former corresponding to our so-called rose cold, which occurs in May and June.

In 1873, Dr. Blackley, of Manchester, England, produced a book that is pronounced by the late Dr. Mackenzie, of London, a model of scientific investigation. "By a most ingenious and carefully conducted series of experiments he proved that, in his own person at least, the pollen of grasses and flowers was the sole cause of hay fever, and that in the case of two other patients the severity of the disease bore a direct relation to the amount of pollen in the air. His subsequent observations make it extremely probable, indeed almost certain, that though transient irritation of the mucous membrane may occasionally be caused by simple dust, pollen is in fact the true material morbi of summer catarrh."

In 1870 the late Dr. Beard, of New York, gave to the world a carefully prepared report of a large number of hay fever cases. The result of his investigations led him to announce that "a large proportion of the sufferers are of nervous temperament, and that nerve tonics are of considerable value in the treatment of the affection." Since then, however, with the increase in the number of cases and better facilities for observation, the exceptions found to this rule are quite numerous. In 1877 an important essay was read before the State Medical Society of New Jersey, by Dr. Marsh, in which were evolved interesting comparisons between effects of poison ivy on the skin and pollen on the mucous membrane. The similar toxic effects of those agents are deserving of wider comment from the medical profession than they have thus far received.

Within the last ten years such has been the importance accredited this ailment, that the result has been an increased number of monographs on the subject, from the pens of earnest scientific investigators, and from those who discover a unity of opinion as to the cause, at least, of hay fever. It is now generally conceded by all leading specialists in Europe and America that the annual recurrence of hay fever is the inevitable sequence of three factors, when acting in conjunction: First, the external agent, which acts as the irritant or exciting cause, as the pollen from certain plants and flowers; second, a constitutional susceptibility on the part of the patient, and referred chiefly to the nervous system; and last, the local condition, consisting of an abnormal, or at least a hypersensitive state of the nasal passages.—Dr. J. M. Cooper, in Chautauquan.

Mending Table Linen.

A housewife whose table linen always does her good service mends it with flax embroidery cotton of a number to correspond with the quality of the cloth. Under the ragged edges of the tear she bastes a piece of stiff paper and makes a network of the stitches back and forth over its edges, carrying the stitches about an inch beyond the edges of the cut. Thin plaques and breaks in linen may be run with the flax or embroidery floss, and towels should be mended in the same way.—Daughters of America.

LABOR hats, it is said, will rage this winter, and so will the people who sit behind them.—Inter Ocean.



ERADICATES BLOOD POISON AND BLOOD TAIN.

SEVERAL bottles of Swift's Specific (S.S.S.) entirely cleansed my system of contagious blood poison of the very worst type.

Wm. S. Loomis, Shreveport, La.

CURES SCROFULA EVEN IN ITS WORST FORM.